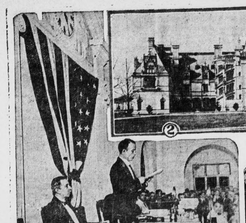

1—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt addressing the Porto Rican legislature concerning his projects to alleviate distress in the island. 2—Biltmore, the mansion of George W. Vanderbilt at Asheville, N. C., which is now thrown open certain days each week so the public may see its treasures of art. 3—Strikebreakers in the taxi chauffeurs' strike at Pittsburgh donning steel helmets to prevent broken heads.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hoover Tries to Speed Up Senate—French Crisis Delays Parley.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER returned to Washington from his Florida trip with the conviction that congress, especially the senate, must be prodded into speedier action if business were not to suffer seriously. So he invited leading Republicans of both houses to breakfast at the White House and asked them what could be done to expedite the work on the tariff bill so that other important measures could be passed. The replies he received were not encouraging. Senator Watson, floor leader of the upper house, was of the opinion that the tariff measure might be passed by March 10, but was far from certain. Representative Tilson and others from the lower house thought the house would get through the remaining appropriation bills within the next three or four weeks and then would take three-day recesses while the senate would be enacted unless the senate speeded up.

Mr. Hoover was especially concerned about the slowing down of business recovery due to uncertainty regarding the tariff, and also because delay in passing pending appropriation bills might necessitate the laying off of from 10,000 to 20,000 men employed on public works construction. The legislative program of the Wickersham law enforcement commission was also mentioned, indicating that this is not of such pressing concern to the President as the tariff bill and appropriation bills affecting public works. The Republican senate leaders informed the President that the coalition of Democrats and radical Republicans was in complete control of the tariff situation.

THIS breakfast aroused the ire of the Democrats in both houses and they spent hours in attacking Mr. Hoover. Senator Pat Harrison sought to blame the Republicans for delay in disposing of the tariff bill and asked Senator Watson if the President had promised to sign the measure if it reached him in its present form as amended by the coalition; which question, Watson declared, was silly. Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, asserted that the President having claimed responsibility for prosperity for the Republican party, must bear the blame for unsatisfactory conditions. He denied the announcements of administration spokesmen, including Secretary of Labor Davis, that business is on the up grade.

Garner of Texas, minority leader of the house, issued a statement saying: "The titular party leader in the White House is lacking in either courage or capacity to lead, and the consequent bewilderment of congressional leadership is a reflection of the deepening disapointment of the American people in the promised and expected major part the President was to play in shaping national affairs to the better ends of national needs."

MARION DEVRIES, former member of the house and former member of the court of customs appeals, admitted to the senate lobby committee he is a contingent fee lobbyist, and confronted the committee with excerpts from an opinion from the United States Supreme court upholding the right of an attorney to represent clients for or against legislation on such a basis.

Devries declared he already has received a total of approximately $50,000 from clients interested in tariff legislation and expects an additional $25,000 if certain provisions or rates sought by his clients are included in the pending tariff bill when it becomes law.

TWO more days were given to the Twets in the hearing on dry law modification measures before the house judiciary committee, and they took full advantage of their opportunity. A recess was then taken until the following week, when the drys were to be heard. Representative Linthicum of Maryland, generalissimo of the foes of prohibition, made the opening statement and then followed an imposing list of witnesses. These included Capt. W. H. Stayton, chairman of the board of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Henry B. Joy, Detroit millionaire and former head of the Packard Motor company; Dr. Samuel Harden Church, Pittsburgh, president of Carnegie Institute; Dr. Charles Morris, New York health officer; Col. Grayson M. P. Murphy, New York director of Bethlehem Steel company; Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, former assistant secretary of war; Dr. L. W. Williams, New York, head of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Ralph M. Shaw, attorney, of Chicago.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa announced that unless the senate judiciary committee reported favorably one of the two pending resolutions for a sweeping investigation of prohibition enforcement methods, he would carry the fight to the senate floor. "If there is corruption in the prohibition forces," said he, "we've got to know it and to know who is to blame for it."

FRANCE'S cabinet crisis stopped up the proceedings of the naval parley in London for the time being, since the entire French delegation withdrew, announcing it would not take part in further discussions until a new government had been formed. The downfall of Premier Tardieu and his ministry, which was due to its defeat on an important tax measure, might conceivably have a marked effect on the course of the negotiations in the parley. If the French Socialists and radicals, who are committed to reduction of armaments, consented to take part in the new government, the demands of Premier Tardieu for a fleet of 724,000 tons might be greatly scaled down so that the figures could be met by Italy, and would not force the British to repudiate the Hoover-MacDonald bargain of last summer. In this line, really the only hope that the conference can arrive at a pact providing for actual reduction of naval armaments. Otherwise, all it can be expected to evolve will be a treaty for limitation, with possibly the mutual security pact asked by France. It is hardly to be expected that the United States would enter into such a security treaty since that would involve entanglements in European affairs. Indeed, Senator Robinson told the American correspondents the United States would not join in any pact requiring it to employ armed forces to enforce "obligations assumed with other nations." The American delegation had approved this statement in advance.

Dino Grandi gave out the formal statement of Italy's naval policy and requirements on Wednesday. Besides reiterating the demand for parity with any other continental power—meaning France—he upheld the thesis that naval needs are not absolute, as France claims, but are relative, and declared that no level of tonnage is too low providing other countries reduce proportionately.

SOVIET Russia's war on God is causing a lot of excitement in many parts of the world and Christian organizations, and individuals are urging "intervention," though it is difficult to see by what right any other nation could interfere with what so far is wholly a domestic issue in Russia. The campaign is being carried on vigorously by the Militant Godless league with apparently the full support of the Soviet government, and countless churches in many cities and towns have been closed as places of worship and converted to other uses. The league bitterly resents the protests in other countries and defies and vilifies Pope Pius who issued an encyclical against "persecutions of Christians in Russia." Sergius, who was set up as the metropolitan of the Orthodox Russian church to succeed the late Patriarch Tikhon, and who says he represents "some tens of millions of faithful," is entirely subservient to the Soviet government, and in an interview given to foreign correspondents he asserted he and his ecclesiastical collaborators were quite satisfied with the position of the church and Christians in Russia. He said the pope was the enemy of the Orthodox church and that his statements against the Soviet Union were unchristian and unjust.

The tone of the Soviet press in commenting on the matter is violent and defiant. The Leningrad branch of the Godless league promises that atheism will be expented to other lands until "the godless workmen of the whole world will convert the Vatican into a museum and a scarecrow of the Roman pope will stand near a scarecrow of the pagan Siberian shaman as monuments to the errors and fictions disseminated by priests during thousands of years. The warfare on religion is a fight for socialism."

MOSCOW Isvestia, the organ of the Soviet Union, asserts that Bolshevism is facing the most critical period in its relations with capitalistic nations and that a new war between Russia and the rest of the world is certainly and inevitably approaching. It says that the Soviet government has decided, in order to protect itself, to increase its propaganda among discontented classes in foreign countries, and that through sabotage, strikes, and terrorism, any attacks against the Red home land will be made ineffective, according to the paper. It also predicts that capitalism will be painfully astonished by events in their countries should they attempt to attack Russia.

FEARS that Commander Byrd and his expedition would be compelled to remain for more months in the Antarctic were dispelled when news came by radio from "Little America," his headquarters, that the relief ship, City of New York, had made its way into the Bay of Whales sheathed in ice and that the expedition a few hours later sailed for home. The City of New York had been 44 days on the way from Dunedin, New Zealand. It was greatly delayed in searching for leads through the vast ice pack and was blown far out of its course.

GEN. UMBERTO NOBILE is no longer to be considered a hero, for the Italian government has made public the record of the investigation into the disastrous flight of the dirigible Italia in the Arctic regions, and it brands Nobile's conduct as utterly indefensible. Captains Mariano and Zappi are given a stern slate by the investigating commission.

THE body of Earl Borland, companion of Carl Ben Eielson, noted Arctic flier, has been found near the wreckage of their plane which crashed November 9 last, 90 miles southeast of North Cape. A few days later the searchers also found the body of Eielson buried deep under the snowdrifts.

PREPARATIONS for further warfare were reported in China, where the Nationalist government was confronted by another revolutionary movement, largely in Honan province. The Shansi and other forces were said to have mobilized and started southward to attack the armies of President Kai-shek.

Mo Te-hsi, president of the Chinese Eastern railway, went to Mukden for the avowed purpose of trying to purchase the Russian interest in the railway in accordance with the terms of the 1924 agreement. He said he was unable to arrange for the purchase he would try to persuade Soviet Russia to agree on the joint operation of the road on a strictly commercial basis.

ALEXANDER P. MOORE of Pittsburgh, recently appointed ambassador to Poland, succumbed to tuberculosis of the throat and lungs at Los Angeles, never having the chance to serve in the post at Warsaw. Besides being a well-known newspaper publisher, Mr. Moore had gained distinction in the field of diplomacy. President Harding made him ambassador to Spain, and under President Coolidge he was ambassador to Peru, and in both posts he was eminently successful. He was a life-long Republican save that he supported Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the Bull Moose campaign

(c), 1930, Western Newspaper Union.

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 871 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery. "My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

CARDUI

HELPS WOMEN TO HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness.

Subscribe to the County Paper

PURE GUERNSEY MILK COLD

Delivered every morning at your door in Appomattox

Mt. View Dairy

Subscribe to The Times-Virginian

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

BIG SALE *starts* SATURDAY

SEED

A complete line of Garden & Field Seed of the Highest Quali

It pays to buy the best in Seed

Prices are Lower.

L. E. SMITH

"The Service Store"

Appomattox :- Virgi

Your Real Estate Deals and Sales ar when directed by A. H. Clement, Appomattox, Va.

SPRING CLEARANCE SALE of

"WITH AN OK THAT COUNTS"

Here is a bargain event without parallel in the history of this community! This great spring clearance sale brings to bargain seekers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to secure famous used cars "with an OK that counts" at savings that will be long remembered.

Due to the tremendous popularity of the New Chevrolet Six, we have an unusually large stock of fine used cars. To clear our stock quickly, we offer these splendid cars at low sale prices that are nothing less than sensational.

Buy a car during this sale at many dollars below its normal price! Look to the red "OK that counts" tag as proof of its quality and dependability. This tag signifies that the car has been thoroughly checked and reconditioned. Be sure to attend this sale early!

Wide choice of four and six cylinder car

1928 CHEVROLET COACH

Run 5300 miles, looks like new.

$450

1927 FORD TOURING
A good little car $165

1927 TUDOR FORD SEDAN
A-1 condition $225

WHITE TRUCK
A real buy at $350

1927 CHEVROLET ROADSTER. A nice little car $235.

1926 CHEVROLET COUPE
This car is in good condition. $195.

1928 CHEVROLET ROADSTER. A real buy .... $350.

1928 CHEVROLET CABRO

LET, new paint, good tires in A-1 condition.

$450

Moses Motor Co.

Appomattox, Va.

Let Us Write Your Insurance Policy

A. H. CLEMENT, Agt.

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1892

In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt

$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify at once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly.

Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress.

Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscript will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Advertising Rates: Reading notices 10c line of five words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements — 50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements — 75c per inch each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1930

Farmers To Organize

Believing that misunderstanding and lack of information as to the fundamental principles of cooperation were among the chief causes of failure to the Tri-State Tobacco Growers' Association, Virginia growers who are now receiving very low prices for their tobacco, have requested that an intensive educational campaign be put on in every community in the tobacco belt of this State preceding any definite steps toward reorganization. This request was made at a recent meeting held in Danville, when James C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, addressed 2,500 tobacco growers from all parts of the state.

In response to this request the Federal Farm Board has employed W. S. Green, of Burkeville, to co-operate with the extension division and the Department of Vocational Agriculture in putting on this campaign. The educational work will be done by the county agents, the teachers of vocational agriculture, and the local leaders, and will be put on through a series of local meetings in every community that may be organized or are willing to come together for a series of meetings for a discussion of the following questions

1. What the Farm Board can do to help the tobacco grower.

2. The present situation in regard to the production and marketing of tobacco.

3. What the farmer must do to become a good co-operator.

4. What the essential things should be included in a contract for co-operative marketing.

5. How to set up a co-operative tobacco association, should one be desired.

At a first meeting in this campaign of education leaders, training conferences will be held in Chatham, February 24; South Boston, February 26; South Hill, February 28; Farmville, March 5, and Lynchburg March 7. At these training conferences the county agents, teachers and local committeemen will not only be given accurate and uniform information in regard to the subjects mentioned above, but they will also receive training in methods of putting across this information most effectively at local meetings. The series of local follow-up meetings will be held in from three to ten points in each tobacco county.

It is believed that through this series of local meetings the farmers and other business men interested in the co-operative marketing of tobacco will not only receive uniform, sound information as to what a co-operative can and cannot do, but these men will be given an opportunity to say what kind of an association they want and what features should be embodied in the marketing contract. One of the criticisms of the old association was that the growers were misled as to the possibilities of co-operative marketing and had nothing to do with working out the contract which they signed.

After this series of educational meetings has been held the State tobacco committee will seek the co-operation of the Federal Farm Bureau in working out a marketing agreement and contract will be presented to the tobacco growers of the State through a series of county mass meetings. All farmers and other business men interested in the organization of a permanent, efficient, co-operative association of vocational agriculture and arrange to attend the series of local meetings where these matters will be discussed.

Initiative Needed

The Federal Farm Board, like the Lord helps those who help themselves. Notwithstanding the criticism of those who were anxious for the government to go to greater lengths to help the farmer, the organization set up at the instance of President Hoover actually is rendering real service to farmers throughout the country, and is prepared to help thousands of others if the will take the initiative and set up an organization such as the board is prepared to assist.

A recent bulletin of the Farm Board contains news which should be of intense interest to the tobacco growers of this section. One article has the heading "Board Puts New Life Into Old Tobacco Belt." It gives instances of reviving activity among the tobacco growers of North and South Carolina and Virginia whose hope was well-nigh extinguished by the collapse of their one major attempt to solve their problem through co-operation.

An appended article by John R. Hutcheson, of Virginia Extension Service, gives the growers an additional urge to form another co-operative association. Mr. Hutcheson expresses the opinion that the recent meeting of 2,500 tobacco growers at Danville, at which James C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, told them precisely what they could expect from the national government, " will eventually lead up to the organization of an effective association for a co-operative association, could lend them.

Mr. Stone told the farmers at that meeting that the Farm Board could not help individuals, "but if the tobacco growers wanted to organize, the Board would help them work out plans for a co-operative association, could lend them money for the purchase of warehouses, redrying plants and other physical equipment could help them secure production credit, and could make advances on tobacco which was stored and re-dried."

Mr. Stone explained very positively that the growers themselves would have to take the initiative, set up their own organization and sell their own tobacco. He talked with them most helpfully and sensibly on this subject. He urged them not to expect miracles, but to regard co-operative marketing simply as a business method of stabilizing production and marketing of farm products," and told them that the application of strict business principles was its only hope of success.

It seems apparent that the organization of co-operative tobacco association in Virginia is only a question of time.

Despite the protests of some conservatives, the farm body has been accepted nationally as a permanent institution. When it says that the hope of the farmer lies in co-operation and that it can assist only organized bodies of agriculturalists, it pretty well settles the question of what the farmer must do. The only question is just how long it will take to complete the campaign of education that our various agricultural advisors have instituted. They have much to combat. The record of a disastrous failure, notwithstanding the evidence that the collapse of the movement was not due to any inherent fault in its structure, is difficult to overcome.

It is to be hoped that the tobacco growers of Virginia will not be slow to grasp the facts of the situation. The way has been pointed to them by all the authorities they recognize. It is merely a question of time when they will accept this advice, and form a new co-operative marketing association.—Times Dispatch.

Questionaire On Public Health

Editors Note: This is the seventh of a series of eight health questions and answers prepared by the State Health Commissioner, who will gladly answer any other questions on matters of public health. Address: State Health Department, State Office Bldg., Richmond.

CHAPTER VII

Q. What are the principal diseases which are carried by suctorial insects?

A. Yellow fever and malaria which are carried by different varieties of mosquitoes and typhus fever which is certainly carried by the body louse and may be carried by the bedbug.

Q. Do all mosquitoes carry yellow fever and malaria?

A. No. There are many varieties of mosquitoes and only one of these, the Stegomya, can carry yellow fever. Malaria can only be conveyed by one or two species of the group known as Anopheles. We do not have yellow fever now in this country.

Q. How can we tell whether a mosquito will or will not carry malaria?

A. The culex mosquito, which is the most numerous form in this country, can be identified by its position when at rest. It stands parallel to the wall or on anything upon which it is resting. To the contrary, the Anopheles which carries malaria stands with its body perpendicular to its resting place.

Q. Can we recognize these mosquitoes while they are in the larval state?

A. Yes. The Anopheles lie in the water and parallel with the surface; the culex larvae are almost perpendicular.

Q. Will only the louse or bedbug carry typhus fever?

A. That is difficult to answer. It is known that the louse will carry this disease and it is virtually certain that the bedbug will; but typhus has occurred in places where it would seem impossible to have had either lice or bedbugs. So there are probably other insect carriers.

Q. What are the principal diseases carried in the bowel discharges?

A. Typhoid fever, dysentery some forms of dirrhea, infantile paralysis and the illnesses caused by intestinal parasites (worms).

Q. How may these diseases be prevented?

A. The only sure way is sanitation, by which we mean the disposal of human waste matter in such a way that it can not by any means ever reach the mouth of another human being.

Q. How are the bowel discharges of one person carried to another?

A. The germs of the bowel diseases are carried by flies which have access to filth. They can be carried in water or in milk. They can get on food which is handled by careless people who are carriers of disease germs even though they do not have the disease.

Q. Where are these diseases most prevalent?

A. In small towns where sanitation is poor and flies circulate freely.

Q. Where are these diseases least prevalent?

A. In cities which have complete sewer systems, protected public water supplies and rigid milk inspection.

Q. Can we vaccinate against these diseases?

A. We can get protection from typhoid fever for a greater or less time through the use of typhoid vaccine; but this is the only disease among the group against which we can secure even a limited protection. The only way is sanitation.

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Fuss and Feathers. Worrying the Burglar. All Drink, Says He. Gold, Silver, Lead.

AFTER all the fuss and feathers, London naval limitation conference is not going to limit anything. The nations will go on building, as big fleets as they can afford, except Uncle Sam, who, kind Heaven knows why, will be told how many he may build. Building costs here much more than in Europe. Our bill for warships will be about one billion dollars, a large sum to spend on targets for air bombs.

Half that amount spent on submarines and fighting planes, useful for air mail in peace, would make this country really safe.

The French Government is building secretly a "mystery" plane to fly from Paris to New York, returning Lindbergh's visit, in much shorter time. France spends 1,650,000 francs on the ship, only $60,000.

One thousand such ships would cost sixty million dollars, less than a tenth of our proposed warship bill.

Can you imagine how polite the outside world would be, if we had 1,000 airships ready to visit, bomb and gas their capital cities, and an adequate fleet of submarines, to look after hostile shipping?

After a few non-stop flights are made across the Atlantic and Pacific, in our direction, our government may realize that it has duties more important than carrying out the orders of Great Britain.

Mr. Louis Pierson, of New York's Irving Trust Company, delights in annoying burglars. He built, far underground, below his new 50-story building, a safety vault lined with toughest steel, thick as the ancient walls of Jerusalem. It is the biggest vault in the world except those of our Reserve banks and the Bank of England.

Now he surrounds his steel walls with a thick layer of water, so that the poor bank burglar, even if he were able to break through the heavy steel, would have to do his work in a diving suit, most awkward for handling dynamite and drills.

The dry-wet fight continues. Grayson M-P. Murphy, head of business concerns in New York, says he knows no "leading financier, banker, industrialist or manufacturer who does not favor the dry law."

That seems conclusive. Representative Michaelson, Republican, Michigan, asked "How about Henry Ford,"

"I do not know him," replied Murphy. The statesmen laughed.

Henry Ford is as dry as the inside of Tut-ank-amen's mummy. It will interest you to know that doctors advised him to drink red wine, favorite beverage of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, but Ford wouldn't do it.

Conrad Hubert, who changed his name from Horowitz, made many millions, left $6,000,000 to useful charities, left $1,600,000 to his brother.

The brother, who sticks to his old-fashioned name Horowitz, has been a humble court interpreter and says he will now devote his time to German opera and charity.

Why did the rich brother wait until he was dead to give a million dollars to his mother's other son?

Many of us forget the proverb often quoted by Nathan Straus, "What you give in health is gold, what you give in sickness is silver, what you give after death is lead."

Two $50,000 speed boats, each carrying three Liberty motors, with 38 knots speed, will be used to run rum runners in New York waters.

Other fast boats, costing $250,000, will be put on the Lakes to check rum running there.

Automobile makers will spend 15 millions scrapping old cars to clear the way for new cars and moderate the second hand car nuisance.

E. H. Grant, vice-president of General Motors, one of the best salesmen in America, is chairman of the scrapping committee.

Perhaps Mr. Grant could find a way to ship those old cars, knocked down, to foreign countries, China, Africa, anywhere. Ten million old cars scattered over the earth would soon create an appetite for ten million new cars, just as a little car creates a demand for a bigger car.

Germany combines airplane development, with the government instructing Hoelf in flying in spite of restrictions created by the Versailles Treaty.

Captain Borkow produces an "automatic pilot," enabling the human pilot to leave his seat for half an hour at a time. In foggy or stormy weather when regular air traffic is stopped, the automatic pilot drives its plane in a straight line, or in curves, as desired, with great accuracy.

Postmaster-General Brown, who has done a great deal to encourage American aviation, will be interested in that news.

You has been the great danger for our air mail and commercial pilots.

(© 1930, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

LIVES IN WIGWAM NEAR LARGE CITY

Mohawk Indian Has Only Dog as Companion.

Albany, N. Y.—A few hundred feet from Albany, a city of more than 100,000 persons, Floyd H. Hitchcock, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, has made his home. Like his forefathers, "Flower of the Swamps," his Indian name, lives in a wigwam with only a dog as a companion.

Five years ago Hitchcock decided he'd live his present life. Prior to that he married an Irish girl, who bore him two sons. Both now are members of the Albany police force.

"This is my life," he declared. "It is the life I love; the life of the forest and the streams. I am happy here, more than I would be in the city. I was brought up as an Indian runner, to follow the mark of the cherry tree, by an old Indian who bore the name 'Flower of the Swamps,' which I have adopted as my own."

The fifty-five-year-old Indian's home is located on the fringe of a woods only 300 feet from the Dominican monastery. An old bridle path, which once marked an Indian trail, is nearby. "Flower of the Swamps" lost his parents when quite young, and an old Iroquois brought him up as a runner. However, he later drifted among the whites and worked as a pointer, laborer, bridge worker and finally as a stage driver for the government. He arrived in Albany in 1905 and married. Seven years ago he and his wife separated. He is unwilling to discuss his family affairs.

"This is my real life. I shall never go back to the old."

Radium Used to Treat Defects of the Eye

Baltimore.—Dr. William Holland Wilmer, head of the Wilmer Eye Institute of Johns Hopkins hospital, has found a new use for radium in treating physical defects of the eye.

The radium, used in very small quantities, has been found effective in treatment of obscured vision blurred through formation of scar tissue in the corner.

"This use of radium," a preliminary report says, "is in the pioneer stages, but it has been found to hasten the absorption of scar tissue and to restore a high degree of clarity to the sight of many patients."

Some of the instruments used are so delicate and sensitive to vibration that engineering experts were employed to design the bases for them. To reduce this vibration to a minimum, solid concrete piers, such as might be required for a skyscraper or a bridge abutment, have been sunk just to support instruments of comparatively little weight.

Trap Rare Tarantula in Hole in Beach Sand

Washington.—A hole in the sand made by the high heel of a woman walking along the water's edge near Chesapeake beach, Maryland, was the trap in which Herbert Barber, of the Smithsonian institution of Washington found a very rare tarantula known as the "tost Atypus."

This species of spider, the scientific name for which is "Atypus bicolor," is a velvety jet black and the legs are bright orange. Only two specimens had ever been caught by scientists previously. One of these was found a few years ago at Plummers Island, Maryland.

Ark Predatnig Noah Studied by Scientists

Tangier, Morocco.—A belief that a vessel antedating Noah's Ark sank in a river near Tebuian, a dozen miles from here, bearing a dinosaur to its death, has been exploded by a scientific commission from Madrid.

The commission agreed that the bones found were ancient, but did not belong to an antediluvian animal. A new theory was expressed that the bones belonged to several elephants lost when a ship foundered many years ago.

Stockholm Is Nearing Population of 500,000

Stockholm. — The population of Stockholm probably will surpass 500,000 in 1930, according to a preliminary estimate just issued by the city statistical bureau. Including the industrialized rural districts around the city, greater Stockholm now has 635,000 inhabitants, or about 10 per cent of the whole population of Sweden. Near the capital a new type of suburb recently has grown up—the garden city with beautiful private villas and bungalows.

M. P.'s Individualistic in Taking Down Notes

London.—Members of parliament are individualistic in the manner of note taking. Lloyd George has an odd way of jotting down notes. He does not write on his knee. He holds the sheets up actually above the level of his eyes and painstakingly jots down his memoranda. The method seems extremely uncomfortable and wearisome, but the liberal leader has followed this method for ten years.

Probably Scotch

Whitman, Mass.—Fred A. Noel of this town has used the same shaving brush for the last 24 years. He claims it's good for at least 10 more.

Favorite Bible Passages of Dr. Miriam Van Waters

Referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles; President, National Conference of Social Work.

Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be.—Deuteronomy 33:25.

Comment: Bishop William Morris, Episcopal church, used this text in my confirmation sermon. (I was thirteen.) All my life it has been my guide.

Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matthew 11:28.

Comment: Marvelous sympathy and insight into life's problems.

It is impossible but that offences will come: but woe unto him, through whom they come! It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones.—Luke 17:1-2.

Comment: The whole of the juvenile court philosophy is here, or should be.

(Compiled by the Bible Guild.)

In The Clerk's Office Of The Circuit Court of the County of Appomattox on the 26th day of February 1930.

A. D. Barksdale, administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased.

vs) On Original Bill

J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. D. Owen, J. E. Fauber, Inc., and W. C. Adkerson.

And

W. C. Adkerson

vs) On Cross Bill

A. D. Barksdale, Administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased, J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. D. Owen and J. E. Fauber, Inc.

And

J. E. Fauber, Inc.

vs) On Cross Bill

A. D. Barksdale, Administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased, J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. D. Owen and W. C. Adkerson.

The object of the original bill is to have the guidance and direction of the court in the matter of the payment and distribution of the fund in the hands of the plaintiff as Administrator of said Thomas A. Owen, and to determine the claims of all the parties thereto; the object of the cross bills filed by W. C. Adkerson and J.E. Fauber,Inc., is to have to paid them, out of such of the fund as may be decreed to be paid to said J. A. Owen, their respective debts as for necessary services rendered to said Willie C. Owen, or her estate, for which he is liable.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that dilligence had been used to ascertain in what county or corporation, J. A. Owen, a defendant in the original bill and the two cross bills, is, without effect, it is ordered that he, the said J. A. Owen, do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interests in this suit and cross bills. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Times-Virginian, a newspaper published in the County of Appomattox, that a copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county on or before the third day of March, 1930, that being the next succeeding rule day after this order is entered, and that a copy hereof be mailed to the post office address of the defendant J. A. Owen, given in the affidavit herein, and file a certificate of the fact in the papers of this case.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. SMITH, Clerk.
C. Owen, deceased, W. A. JNO. L. ABBOT, p. q. 2-27-4t

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, APPOMATTOX CO.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Chapter 37, Acts of the General Assembly of 1927 (Special Session), notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Appomattox County, Virginia, will meet Monday, March 17, 1930, at 10 a. m., at Appomattox Court House, Va. Citizens will be heard for or against the following estimate of revenues and expenditures at that time.

Estimate of Revenues and Borrowings, Year Ending June 30, 1931

County Revenues:	
Taxes on real estate and tangible per. property	$ 36 700 00
Taxes on real estate and tangible per. property of Public Service Corporations	16 500 00
Texes on merchants capital employed in business	750 00
Capitation Taxes	1 700 00
Motor vehicle fuel taxes	10 000 00
Dog taxes (85 per cent of total)	1 400 00
School fund received from the State	50 923 85
Delinquent taxes and penalties	500 00
Other Revenues:	
Rents and tuition from other schools	400 00
Donation for schools, libraries and misc. receipts	200 00
Penalty added	450 00
Interest, etc.	300 00
District Revenues:	
Taxes on real estate, per. property, public service corporations and merchants capital for roads	11 700 00
5% penalty added	100 00
County borrowings	
District borrowings	
Total estimated revenues	$131 223 85

Estimate of Proposed Expenditures, Year Ending June 30,1931
Expenditures From County Fund

Administration:	
Salaries and compensation to be paid to members of Board of Supervisors, County Clerk, Sheriff, Commonwealth's attorney, County Treasurer's Commissioner of the Revenue, Office Supplies and other incidental expenses	9 503 00
Judiciary:	
Salary of Circuit Judge, Judge Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Jury Commissioners, Jurors, Coronners Courts, Lunacy Commissions, and other expense of Judiciary	856 46
Public Buildings:	
Janitor, repairs, heat, light and incidental expense	2,085 00
Elections	850 00
The Poor	1 700 00
Public Health	1 500 00
Compensation for animals and fowls killed	200 00
Other expenses	50 00
Education:	
Salary of Superintendent	820 00
Other administrative expenses	20 568 52
Salaries of teachers	53 610 87
Payment and interest on amount due literary fund	2 200 00
New buildings and repairs to buildings	7 000 00
Roads:	
Rights of way, equipment, bridges, etc.	550 00
Other road work and to match ½ cent gas tax	3 800 00
Forest fire protection	80 00
County farm demonstration agents	1 450 00
Other misc. items	1 000 00
Amount set aside for emergency	1 100 00
District Fund:	
Cloverhill District roads	7 800 00
Southside District roads	7 000 00
Stonewall District roads	7 500 00
Grand total County and District expenditures	$131 223 85

DON MOSES, Chairman Board Supervisors.
C. W. SMITH, Clerk Board Supervisors.